

ACTION DS-00

INFO LOG-00 MFA-00 NP-00 AMAD-00 INL-00 DODE-00 EAP-00
OIGO-00 TEDE-00 INR-00 IO-00 NSAE-00 DHS-00 SCT-00
IRM-00 SSO-00 SS-00 USIE-00 ASDS-00 IIP-00 DSCC-00
PRM-00 G-00 NFAT-00 SAS-00 SWCI-00 /000W
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R 170356Z SEP 03
FM AMEMBASSY JAKARTA
TO SECSTATE WASHDC 9653
INFO CIA WASHDC
DIA WASHDC
FBI WASHDC
AMCONSUL SURABAYA

RELEASED IN PART
B1, 1.4(B), 1.4(D), B2

S E C R E T JAKARTA 010636

NOFORN

DEPARTMENT FOR DS/IP/ITA

E.O. 12958: DECL: 09/17/2013
TAGS: ASEC, PTER, ID
SUBJECT: SECURITY ENVIRONMENT PROFILE QUESTIONNAIRE (SEPQ)
SEMI-ANNUAL REVIEW - JAKARTA AND SURABAYA

REF: STATE 249843

Classified by Regional Security Officer Jacob Wohlman, reason
1.5.c. and d.

1. (U) In response to reftel, RSO submits the following
answers that are also applicable for the Embassy's
constituent posts.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE

1. Demonstrations:

1A. (U) Yes.

1B. (U) Yes.

1C. (U) Yes.

1D. (SBU) The normal size of the anti-American
demonstrations at the Embassy ranges from 50-500 persons.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE
REVIEW AUTHORITY: SHARON E AHMAD
CLASSIFICATION: SECRET REASON: 1.4(B), 1.4(D)
DECLASSIFY AFTER: 17 SEP 2023
DATE/CASE ID: 12 MAY 2009 200706444

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Although on numerous occasions the numbers have risen to as many as 8,000-10,000 with one huge anti-war/anti-American demonstration numbering over 25,000 last February.

1E. (SBU) Anti-American demonstrations usually come in response to U.S. foreign policy initiatives or U.S. military actions. Many of the protests are linked to the invalid perception of U.S. intervention in Indonesian internal affairs. The latest sustained anti-American and anti-war demonstrations by political groups and university students, were in response to the U.S. led war in Iraq.

1F. (SBU) The majority of demonstrations are non-violent, but they are normally quite loud as leaders of the groups use loud speaker systems to broadcast anti-American rhetoric. Protests staged by some of the more extremist groups such as Islamic Defenders Front (FPI) and Islamic Youth Movement (GPI) have involved violence and confrontations with the police have resulted in injuries to police officers and the arrests of demonstrators. Also these groups have been known to throw rocks and other projectiles such as glass and marbles at Embassy security personnel and facilities. These same groups at times burn effigies of President Bush, the U.S. flag and tires. Another tactic used is to set off large firecrackers and smoke bomb type fireworks during the course of their demonstrations.

1G. (SBU) None in the last twelve months, however in September 2000, the perimeter fence at the U.S. Consulate General in Surabaya was breached by an angry crowd wielding sledgehammers. Several demonstrators rushed onto the compound and caused substantial damage to USG property while threatening USG employees inside the Consulate.

1H. (U) Yes, (see 1G).

1I. (SBU) Yes. The Indonesian government is often subject to harsh criticism, manifested in mass demonstrations. These demonstrations occur at various public and official venues, usually the Parliament building (DPR), the Presidential Palace and the Vice President's office. During early 2003, anti-Megawati demonstrations staged by Indonesian university students were held in front of the President's residence in Menteng.

1J. (SBU) Yes. The U.S. Embassy Compound is situated next to the Indonesian Vice President's office and directly across a large park from the Presidential Palace; it is

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common for anti-government demonstrations to take place outside the front gates of the VP's office.

1K. (U) Anti-government demonstrations usually involve between 300-1500 persons, although they have reached the 3,000-5,000 range on occasion.

1L. (U) Demonstrations are usually peaceful in nature but often loud as it is common practice to use loud speaker systems. However, it is not uncommon for some of the more extreme Islamic groups to become violent and often injuries result when clashes with the police occur.

1M. (U) N/A.

2. MACRO CONFLICT CONDITIONS

2A. (SBU) Yes. Since May 2003, the Government of Indonesia has been engaged in a military operation in the province of Aceh directed against the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). The signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement (COHA) in December 2002 by the GOI and GAM ended previous hostilities in Aceh. They then attempted to engage in a formal peace process, with the support of donor institutions and foreign governments, including the U.S. These efforts to initiate a formal process broke down in May 2003 when the GOI declared martial law and the Indonesian military was sent in to the province. The GOI has allowed few foreigners to travel to Aceh since the imposition of martial law. Reports of GAM extortion remain widespread. Estimates of total armed GAM members range from 2,000 to 5,000. It is unclear whether the GOI will extend martial law when it expires in November 2003.

(C) Similarly, although less intense, the Free Papua Organization (OPM), continues an armed intra-state insurgency along Papua province's eastern border with Papua New Guinea, with the stated goal of establishing an independent state. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] During the end of last year there were several skirmishes along the border with Papua New Guinea between the OPM and the Indonesian military forces (TNI) resulting in several injuries on both sides and a few unconfirmed OPM deaths. On August 31, 2002, two American citizens were killed and several other Americans were injured in an armed attack on a Freeport convoy near the Freeport mine in Papua. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Unrest related to this

matter left five dead in early August 2003 DECONTROLLED/UNCLASSIFIED

(SBU) The provinces of Maluku, North Maluku and Central Sulawesi, which experienced an explosion of inter-religious violence in December 1998 and January 1999, saw tensions largely die down in 2002 and the first eight months of this year before rising again recently on September 12 when a bomb exploded in a crowded area in Poso, Central Sulawesi, killing one and wounding several. The fighting that had claimed the lives of thousands of Muslims and Christians and displaced hundreds of thousands dropped sharply following the signing of the Malino I and II peace accords and the departure of outside combatants. In Kalimantan, where ethnic violence between indigenous Dayaks and ethnic Madurese settlers claimed hundreds of lives in 2001, tensions have since calmed. For some, however, the problem of displacement continues.

2B. (U) See para 2A.

2C. (SBU) No.

2D. (SBU) In North Aceh district, historically rogue or criminal elements of GAM have attempted to extort money from the American oil company, ExxonMobil Indonesia (EMOI) and this trend continues. In June 2001, EMOI's Aceh facility closed briefly after a number of GAM attacks. They reopened in the fall of 2001 with a larger Indonesian Armed Forces (TNI) contingent. In December 2001 an EMOI convoy was attacked by gunfire killing one Indonesian contractor. Four months later in April 2002, Indonesian employees of an EMOI contractor were kidnapped from their vehicle and in a separate incident they were seized briefly by GAM while on a contractor's boat that supplied an EMOI off-shore platform but later released unharmed. In May 2003, three unknown people ambushed an EMOI contract employee as he drove to EMOI's Point A operations center for work. The shots missed the car the contractor was driving but struck a second car traveling behind the first also containing an EMOI contract employee. Neither employee was hurt. On August 21, 2003 unknown perpetrators fired a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) at EMOI's operations facility. There were no injuries as the RPG landed and exploded 100 meters short of the front entrance to the

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offices. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.
Later on August 26, 2003 EMOI reported that the PT Arun LNG

production facility suffered a total power blackout for several hours, shutting down all but a small quantity of EMOI's gas production. More significantly on August 27 there was a small explosion and fire at the water treatment facility that serves the Cluster 3 and 4 gas production areas. This stopped EMOI gas productions for a day.

3. HOST COUNTRY CAPABILITIES

3A. (U) Indonesian law enforcement capabilities vary significantly by unit and organization.

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3B. (SBU) Yes. The USG continues its robust law enforcement training program with the Indonesian National Police (INP) through the Diplomatic Security Anti-Terrorism Assistance Program (DS/ATA), the International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) in Bangkok, and the International Criminal Investigation Training Assistance Program (ICITAP). In the spring of 2003, DS/ATA launched a new multi-million dollar DS/ATA Counter-Terrorism (CT) training program for the INP located at Megamendung in West Java.

3C. (U) Yes.

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INDIGENOUS TERRORISM

4. Anti-American Terrorist Groups

4A. (C)

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4B. (SBU) Indonesia has several active violent anti-American groups, the most well known are the Islamic Defenders Front (FPI), Islamic Youth Movement (GPI), Laskar Jundullah, Majelis Mujahidin Indonesia (MMI) and the Indonesian Islamic Students Action Association (Kammi).

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4D. (U) No.

4E. (U) No.

4F. (U) No.

4G. (U) Country Wide.

4H. (U) N/A.

5. Other Indigenous Terrorist Groups

5A. (U) No.

5B. (U) N/A.

5C. (U) N/A.

5D. (U) N/A.

5E. (U) No.

TRANSNATIONAL TERRORISM

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6E. (SBU) Although Indonesia has the world's largest Muslim population (87 percent of a population of 210 million) it is a secular state. For the most part, Indonesia's foreign policy is non-aligned and the GOI usually takes a moderate posture on issues involving the Islamic world. However, there is a small constituency in Indonesia that considers the U.S. to be inimical to Islam and Islamic aspirations. While some Indonesian groups are anti-western, they are not necessarily aligned with terrorist organizations.

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6G. (SBU) Indonesia is a vast archipelago with thousands of islands and porous borders that are not effectively controlled. As such, terrorist groups can get explosives and weapons into the country with little difficulty. Local mining and drilling companies also use high explosives in their operations which could be stolen and diverted for use and there is arms smuggling in Aceh and elsewhere.

Amselem

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